

BANGOR DAILY WHIG & COURIER.

PUBLISHED BY MARCHANT & SMITH, IN HILL'S BUILDING, WEST MARKET PLACE, BANGOR, ME.

VOL. IV.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1838.

No. 901.

THE DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, is published every Friday, a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year, to be paid in advance, and all orders for discount or advance must be accompanied by the amount due.

THE BANGOR COURIER is published at the office of the Daily Whig and Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year, in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the Whig and Courier on the following conditions only, and the prices will be strictly adhered to:

For a square three insertions in daily or weekly \$1.50 and 50 cents for each week it may be continued.

More than half a square and less than a square, \$1.00 for three insertions and 20 cents for each week it may be continued.

Less than half a square 75 cents for three insertions, and 25 cents for each week it may be continued.

Persons desirous of advertising by the year, will be received as yearly subscribers to the daily at \$25. Any individual may also occupy a half square constantly, changing it not oftener than once a week, and paying paper.

Advertisements inserted daily and weekly, will be charged 25 cents for each insertion in the latter, in addition to the regular rates in daily.

BY THE ALBION. LBS. 1st quality Lowell Batting, 1000 500 lbs 2d " do " do .

3d the 1st quality Cotton Warp, assorted Nos. 6 to 13c.

10 bales heavy and low priced Sheeting, 1/2d " fine " do .

2 cases cold and white Thread, with a variety of Staple Goods, for sale low by the package or

lot No 64 Main Street. dec 5

THE CHURCH, by Enoch Pond, D. D. Letters on the New Haven Theology. REV. Mr. Palmer's Poem, delivered before the Literary Association Waterville College, August 1837.

Also a variety of fresh Stationery just received by E. F. DUREN. nov 1

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of DWINEL & LAMBERT was on the 16th day of October last mutually dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by CALVIN DWINEL at No 31 Broad Street.

CALVIN DWINEL,
FREDERICK LAMBERT,
Bangor, November 6, 1837.

NEW CLOTHES.

JUST received on consignment, at the Cloth Store, No. 10 Main street, a new and well selected stock of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of English, French, German and American manufacture, comprising all the different colors now in the market.

Also Drab, Blue, Brown and Green Pilot Cloths; Loo Skins, Petershams and Mohair Cloths, for Top Coats; Blue and Black, Dahlia, Green and Violet German Habit Cloths, of very desirable shades and lustre. Velvets, Satins, &c.; with a general stock of trimmings. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the above Goods before purchasing, as they will be sold low for cash, by

J. L. PLUMMER & CO. sept 27 1837

NOTICE.

THE Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Accounts and Claims, give notice that they will be in session at the Aldermen's Room in the City Hall from two to six o'clock, P. M., on the last Saturday of each month.

All persons interested are requested to call at said time and place.

june 23 7m JOIN WILKINS, Chairman.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to JOHN L. PLUMMER & CO. either by note or account, are requested to call and adjust the same immediately, to save cost.

J. L. PLUMMER & CO. Bangor, Sept. 28, 1837.

NEW BEEF.

10 BARRELS for sale by ATTWOOD & SON, Com. Merchants.

LINSEED OIL AND RAISINS.

CASKS Dutch Linseed Oil, casks Malaga Raisins, for sale by ATTWOOD & SON, Com. Merchants.

REFINED WHALE OIL.

100 BBLs. Refined Whale Oil, for sale by WHITTIER & GUILD, Exchange Street.

ROOKLYN & BOSTON DRY OIL.

Boston Extra ground in Oil; Boston A. ground in Oil; for sale in any quantities, by WHITTIER & GULD, Exchange st.

WHITE LEAD.

BROOKLYN and Boston Dry; Boston Extra ground in Oil;

Boston A. ground in Oil; for sale in any quantities, by WHITTIER & GULD, Exchange st.

FEED & HATCH.

No. 36 MAIN STREET, BANGOR, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

W. B. REED, ISAAC A. HATCH, nov 22

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY.

vol. 4. Psalms 64 to Malachi. Rec'd and now offered to subscribers, by E. F. DUREN, sep 15

THE YOUNG WIFE. by Dr. Alcott, (a very popular work.) The second Volume of Aaron Burr's life, (so long expected.) Friendship's offering for 1838, (a most rare and beautiful English annual.) Dr. Warren's work on Tumours, (a highly finished volume,) with a great variety of new Books, fresh supply of do. do. and a good stock of school Books, new stationery, &c. &c.

Customers and friends are invited to call, E. F. DUREN, nov 23

NEW MUSIC.

"DEARER than Life Thou Art," a ballad by the author of "Gaily the Troubadour."

"Farewell Teresa," a Duett, by J. S. Wade.

"Daughter Fair of Venice," a Barcarolle.

"The Death of Willis," in memory of Richard Willis, of West Point.

Overture to the operas of "La Norma," by Bellini.

"A Happy Valley, a French Stream," from Jay's Woodstock; with a supply of other pieces Rec'd by E. F. DUREN.

Bookseller, No 6 Smith's Block.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

3 TENEMENTS situated on the corner of Congress and Exchange streets, recently built by

Richard Roberts. Apply to JOHN SARGENT, Jr.

Bangor, Sept. 6, 1836.

THE POETICAL TRANSLATION.

POPULAR monthly, 25c. per vol., edited by CHARLES P. ISLEY, and devoted to Literature, General Intelligence, &c. Terms, \$2 a year.

Subscriptions received by SMITH & FENNO.

Aug 1 Agents for Bangor and vicinity.

SHIP PAINTS.

GROUND VERDGRIS, ground Chrome Green, black Paint, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Peasant Oil, Bright Varnish, &c. &c. for sale

WHITTIER & GULD.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERATURE IN AMERICA, by Mrs. Marjorie, wife and late wife, by Miss Hedgesworth, (Mrs. W. H. Ainsworth,) Snareyow, or the Dog-Man—The American Lady Letter-Promulgator—Colony for bigamists, and New York Gentleman's Magazine, vol. I No. 1. Both in the Library, Angels of Education, &c. &c.

PORTOR.

Aug 6, 1838.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWS PAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWS P

MONDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1828.

WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig Members of the Legislature of Maine with such other Whigs as may wish to attend, will meet at the State House in Augusta on Thursday the first day of March next at 7 o'clock P.M. to take into consideration the subject of a National Convention for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the next President and also to nominate a Candidate for Governor or for this State for the coming political year.

Per order

Augusta, Feb 21, 1828

THE SMALL BILL LAW.

If the small bills of the Massachusetts Banks are forced home, they cannot redeem them. Already they are tottering. Send home the half a million of their bills now in circulation here, and they must go by the board. They want to keep that half million here, and furnish us half a million more. [Augusta Age]

What a precious commentary on the expediency of the existing law, and the wisdom of the Van Buren legislature to which we owe it! And this too in the Age, the official organ of the party, a paper which advocated the passage of the present ridiculous and mischievous law, and now opposes its repeal!

The law forbids our own banks to issue small bills. The consequence is, as the Age now says, and every man of sense foresees, that it would be, that foreign banks have sent into the State their small bills to the amount of half a million of dollars to fill up the vacuum created by the withdrawal of those of our own banks. By that law the people are made to pay a profit of thirty thousand dollars a year to foreign banks, which, without the law, would be paid to our own institutions. And what is worst of all, these foreign - these "Massachusetts banks," according to the Age, being written, the people of this State hold half a million of depreciated perhaps valueless paper, forced upon them by the operation of this law. And yet the Age is opposed to the repeal!

We are told that the repeal is not demanded by the people, that the law is popular. Popular, forsooth! The act forbids under severe penalties the introduction of small bills from other States, yet here they are to the enormous amount of half a million of dollars. Who brought them here? Who has paid the penalty of introducing them? A popular law will be obeyed; no violation will be punished, yet this law is daily violated, but no one has heard of punishment for its violation. Where is the prosecuting officer who has ever thought it expedient to test the popularity or validity of this act, by attempting to convict for a breach of its provisions? The law forbids too, the paying or receiving small bills. And yet, throughout the whole State, they are constantly and openly paid and received, without any prosecution, or fear of prosecution. Three quarters of the business transactions of the community are carried on by means of small bills.

Why then is not this law, which confessedly has failed to produce the good expected by its framers, and which is inoperative save for evil, repealed at once? Because the factious majority of the Senate are willing to sacrifice the public good to party interest or party pride. They confess the unreasonableness of the act by the vote to suspend its operation, but will not vote for its repeal, because that is a whig measure. They see and know that they must take the "back track" but hope by the slowness of their retrograde motion to conceal the fact that they are retreating, that, when forced back to their starting point, they may with their habitual effrontery, swear they have always occupied the same ground. Now, as it is evident to every man of common intelligence, that the party must repudiate all its financial doctrines for the last eight years, and confess all its experiments on the currency to be a mere succession of blunders, it would hardly suggest to the Sacheins of the tribe, whether it would not be better for the nation of Mr. Calhoun, "to cover as much ground as possible at a single bound," to cover by one leap, the position they occupied, when Gen. Jackson came into power to admit once for all, that their first step was a mistake and all their subsequent movements a series of blunders to cover it. Such a course is more surely, and, we think, less painful, than the one they seem to have adopted.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR, CONFIRMED BY THE COURTS. Lincoln County, Samuel Moody, Lisbon County Attorney Moses Shaw, Register of Probate.

Esq. Thos. Swan, Va. J. J. Eyerle, Clerk of Court, J. J. Eyerle, Register of Probate.

Oxford Thos. Clark, Parke, Clerk of Courts, Peter C. Virgin, Rumford, County Attorney.

Esq. Thos. J. Copeland, Norridgewock, Sheriff.

Pembroke Jas Adams, Freeler, Clerk of Court, William H. McCrillis, County Attorney.

ARMED AND BURGLAR. A Barn, the property of Mr. Coghill of Orrington, was burnt on Saturday evening. Several cows and sheep were destroyed by the flames. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fact, that during the last winter in the vicinity belonging to Mr. Swift was broken open, and a trunk containing \$300 and valuable papers stolen therefrom, is in the opinion.

THE STATE POSITION to which our opponents in the Whig will contribute, is to receive and support the system of it before. We hear that the Whig will bring up a bill to amend the constitution, enabling to open up and close the U.S. Mint. This will be done, and the Whig will support it, and it will be voted down. The Whig will support it, and it will be voted down.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate of the State of Pennsylvania, in the manner of its proceeding upon the Resolutions of Instruction, has set an example which we should be... It pleased to see followed by the branches of other Legislatures, who may be temporarily placed in a situation similar to that of the Pennsylvania Senate.

In that Senate there is a decided Whig majority while in the House there is a small administration majority. Notwithstanding the administration majority in the House, the instructing resolutions upon the sub treasury question, passed that body by a majority of two, but transmuted at the same time with qualifying clauses, and an exceedingly obnoxious preamble or addition, expressing undiminished confidence in the President and the Delegation, and recommending a separation of the Government from all Banks.

It was confidently expected that the Senate would strike out all the offensive portions of the resolutions and return nothing to the House but the instructing clause. But the Senate had no idea of hazarding the passage of the resolutions by such a curtailment, when in their encumbered state they were passed by a small majority. They were unwilling to subject themselves to the reproaches which would be deservedly cast upon that body for preventing the passage of resolutions which were called for by the people, by an ill timed contention for a party purpose, of itself entirely inconsequential. They therefore voted for the whole, and immediately proceeded to the adoption of a preamble and another set of resolutions, explaining their meaning and the reason of these votes. These declare, that in the recommendation, for which they had voted, to separate the Government from the Banks, they mean only to recommend the prevention of any corrupt interference of the officers of the Government with the Banks, for political purposes, such as was attempted by Gen. Jackson with the Branch Bank of New Hampshire.

With regard to their vote expressive of their confidence in Martin Van Buren and the Pennsylvania Delegation, they declare it to be the language of common courtesy, merely, towards public functionaries that their opposition is decided to all the leading measures of Van Buren's administration, and their only confidence in the Pennsylvania Delegation is, that they may have the grace to obey their instructions.

The following is one of the resolutions, and by it, our readers may judge of the character of the series.

As we said before, we consider this course a wise and salutary one, and trust that the example may not be lost upon those, who may be placed in a situation to profit by it.

Resolved, That the Senate has not considered it proper to differ from the House in the expression of censure toward the President of the United States, with which it has chosen to associate many and dignified condemnation of almost the only measure of government of vital importance which he has recommended. Such expressions of courtesy the conventional politeness of the age justifies in one individual toward another individual, who, at the same time condemns his conduct in the strongest terms, and they may not be unbecoming in one branch of our Government toward another, even although associated with the severest condemnation of the severity, perhaps, may be considered heightened by the terms of politeness in which it is conveyed.

In so far as the expression of confidence in Martin Van Buren may rest on the conviction of the House, that he will not persevere in the odious measure already so universally unpopular, although the Senate may hope that the confidence of the House is not misplaced, the perseverance of the President in this dangerous measure, after so many evidences of popular disapprobation, leaves to the Senate and the House, but little just ground of rational belief, that he will abandon a project so injurious and subversive of all good government; and should it be made to appear that the apprehensions of the Senate are too well founded, we have to assure the House and the people, that the Senate will concur with them in denouncing this measure similar to those employed by our ancestors toward the despot who then ruled the nation, that a ruler whose character is thus marked by every act that may define a tyrant, is unfit to govern a free people."

We extract the following sketch of Mr. Clay's speech on the Sub-Treasury bill, from the correspondence of the Atlas. We hope soon to be able to lay the whole speech before our readers.

CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

At an early hour, the Senate chamber, galleries and all, was completely filled by an audience assembled to hear Clay's speech. The ladies indeed, took possession of the entire floor, but they were finally driven back into the ante room, which they completely filled up, so as to prevent all access in that direction.

Clay undertook to maintain and prove the five following points, viz.

First, that it was the deliberate purpose and design of the late President, from the very beginning of his administration, to establish a Government Bank, a Treasury Bank, to be administered and controlled by the Executive.

To make out this point, he relied upon extracts from the 1st, 2d and 3d Annual Messages of the late President, in which the idea of such bank was successively brought forward, and recommended to the consideration of Congress, and also upon extracts from the celebrated veto message, in which Cong. was severely rebuked for not having acted upon these suggestions.

Second. That with a view to the establishment of such a Treasury bank, and for that end and aim, it was resolved to overthrow the whole banking system of the United States as it then existed, beginning with the U. S. Bank, and ending with the State Banks.

Third. That this attack was first confined, out of policy, to the United States Bank; but after the overthrow of that institution, it was immediately directed and prosecuted against the State Banks.

These two propositions he considered together, and to establish them, he relied first, upon the personal character of the president, a man remarkable for his energy and variety, who in office, seemed to live and change every thing, and to rule his nation with a rod of iron. He also relied upon the fact, that the State Banks, and the State Government, were the chief instruments of the Whig party, and that they were supported by every body.

To prove his inability to the State banks, Clay cited the message of Dec. 1834, in which the idea of a divorce between government and banks, was first broached, the message of Dec. 1835, in which war was declared a *first corporate monopoly*, for it was thus that the banks were denominated; the message of 1836, which first brought forward the idea of a *constitutional currency composed wholly of the precious metals*, and the Farewell Address, in which the late president's hostility to all banks is openly and fully avowed. As an additional argument, the *Specie Circular* was cited, as having been issued with the very design to weaken and cripple the banks, if not for the purpose of compelling them to stop specie payments, and thus ensuring their overthrow.

Fourth. That the present administration, according to acknowledgements of the highest authority, has succeeded to the principles, plans and policy of the preceding administration, and stands solemnly pledged to prosecute and complete the same.

To establish this proposition, Clay replied up on Van Buren's letter accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, in which he spoke of himself as the instrument selected to carry out the planks of the party and declared his determination to "walk generally in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson, and upon his inaugural address, in which he expressed similar sentiments. His refusal to repeal the Treasury Circular, notwithstanding the representations made of its pernicious effects, was much dwelt upon as a proof, that he was determined to perfect what Jackson had begun.

As proof to the same point, Clay commented at length upon the recommendation, at the extra session, of a bankrupt law for the banks, which recommendation, if adopted, must have wounded them all at once upon the Treasury Note bill of the last session, designed to custom the people to a government paper money, upon the bill lately reported, making highly penal the re-issue of the paper of the old U. S. Bank, which was a blow aimed at seven millions of the best bank paper in the country, upon the daily denunciations of the party orators and the party press against the banks, that loud and continual howl, kept up from one end of the Union to the other, and finally upon the demand for specie payment of government dues whereby specie was constantly kept at a premium, and the banks greatly embarrassed in their attempts to rescue.

Fifthly. That the present Sub Treasury Bill was intended to carry out these plans, to redeem these pledges, and to establish, on the ruins of the existing banking system, a bank founded on the credit and revenues of the government and controlled by the executive.

Upon this point he made a very ingenious and convincing argument, proving very conclusively that the Treasurer's checks upon the Sub-Treasuries would, if the system were adopted, become the paper circulating medium of the country, and that in the natural course of things, and according to all the experience of history, the Sub-Treasury would assume all the other qualities of banks.

Having thus disposed of his own propositions he then addressed himself to a reply to Calhoun. I will endeavor to give you a sketch of this part of his speech to-morrow. Suffice it to say, now, that he commenced with a most keen and cutting exposure of the conduct of Calhoun in deserting the Whigs, and going over to those whom he himself had christened as the "spoils party," and he made a most successful reply to the constitutional paradoxes, and anti bank sophisms of which Calhoun's speech was composed.

It was a great pity, however, that he did not take two days for his speech. He spoke upwards of five hours, and before he had finished he was completely exhausted.

After he had done, Calhoun rose, and said that he had but one remark to make. The Senator from Kentucky had misstated and misrepresented his argument throughout, and as to what there was of a more personal character in his speech, he should take his own good leisure to reply, and when he had done so, there should nothing remain unpaid between himself and that Senator.

Clay, in rejoinder, said, that whether or not he had misstated or misrepresented the Senator's argument, he would leave to be determined by a more impartial tribunal, than the judgment of that Senator himself. He would appeal to the speech of that Senator and to those who heard it.

For the rest, that Senator he owed anything, could not be more willing to pay. than he was to receive payment. He sought an encounter with no man; he did not avoid one with the Senator from South Carolina.

Calhoun said, since the Senator had appealed to the Senate, he also would appeal, on the point whether under the present circumstances, he could have said less than he had done.

As Clay's attack upon Calhoun, with all its severity, consisted merely in a simple statement of facts, Calhoun will find great difficulty in repelling it. For all his talk, it is very doubtful whether he will attempt to do so.

Buchanan too talked the other day, very seriously, about his anxiety to pay his debts in ready money, but when the time came that he ought to have repaid, he was not in his seat! Calhoun perhaps will imitate this discreet example.

MAIN & LEGISLATURE IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb 23

Orders, petitions, and reports disposed of in concurrence.

The resolve in favor of Parsonsfield Seminary was taken up, and Mr. Woodbury moved it be indefinitely postponed, which question was ordered to be decided by yeas and nays. Some debate arose on the postponement. It was contended in favor of the resolve, that this Seminary was established particularly for the instruction of teachers of both sexes, that it had always maintained a high character, and been judiciously managed, that board had been kept at a low price, in order to afford its advantages to the poorer classes, that teachers were constantly recruited from all parts of the State, that the number of students had become so large that they could not be accommodated in the present buildings, and it was necessary to erect others, that the institution was now in debt, and could not proceed without some assistance.

On the other side, it was argued that this Seminary had already received \$2000 from the State, but the main reason assigned was the exhausted condition of the State Treasury. Mr. Beale, moved to amend so as to give the Seminary \$200 for this year, instead of \$200 a year for five years.

The question was then taken and decided as follows on the indefinite postponement. Yeas 12

Nays 10.

Read once and to-morrow assented bill addressed to the Bangor Insurance Company.

Passed to be enacted, bill fixing the standard weight of Rats, Beans and Mangel Wurzel, to prevent the destruction of picketel in potatoe fields, to incise porous Masonic Patent Spiral Vent Water Wheel Co. Specy; teniae in favor of the State of Maine.

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Nays 10.

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Messrs. Dumont, Felober, Prince, Ham and Steward were appointed a committee of investigation in pursuance of Mr. Dumont's order. Mr. Dumont called up the bill having the agriculture of County Attorneys, and moved that it be referred to the next Legislature, and on motion of Mr. Boutelle, the yeas and nays were ordered. The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 14, nays 7.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23

On motion of Mr. Boies, a call of the House was made, and 124 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Norton, the vote ordering the printing of 5000 additional copies of Dr. Jackson's second Geological Survey of Maine, was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the Resolve authorizing a temporary loan in behalf of the State, was taken up, and after considerable discussion, in the course of which Messrs. Hamlin and Dolezalier opposed the Resolve, and Mr. Fix supported it, and Mr. Deaderick offered an amendment to the Resolve, and amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Vose, from the joint select committee on the currency, made a report, which was laid on the table and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

The House conformed in repealing the bill enacting a bill to annex Vinalhaven to Waldo County, and in reconvening it with instructions.

Notice ordered on petition of S. Dennison et al., E. Little et al., C. Stetson et al. for a charter for a canal from Lewiston to Freeport, via W. Leigh et al., Ruel Witham et al., for a railroad from Bangor to New Hampshire line.

Report of Com. of U. S. H. Long on a reconnaissance for a railroad from Portland to Bangor, referred to the next Legislature.

Leave to withdraw granted of a number of petitions relative to the term of Judicial offices.

On motion of Mr. Marble of Poland, the meeting house bill was taken up. The amendments of the Senate were agreed to.

Appleton of Portland, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

This motion was advocated by Messrs. Appleton, Prescott, Penney, and Parr, and opposed by Messrs. Levensaler, Hamlin, and Gardner.

Mr. Dana of Perry, offered an amendment, providing that the bill should not apply to meetings held in houses owned by religious societies.

CLEAR AND MESS PORK.

50 BBLS Clear and Mess Pork, of superior quality for sale low by

PILLSBURY & SANDFORD, Com. Merchants

Feb 22 6a.m.

Raisins.

200 BOXES Bulk Raisins, for sale by

PILLSBURY & SANDFORD, Com. Merchants

Feb 22 8a.m.

BOARDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.
PROF Packard's Address delivered at the dedication of the Teacher's Seminary at Gorham, Me. Sept 15, 1837.
Also No 2 United States Magazine and Democratic Review, with a full length portrait of W. C. L. Read'd by F. F. DUREN

MR. KILBORN.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bangor, that he proposes opening an evening school for the instruction of young gentlemen and ladies in **WATZING, COTILLIONS and SPANISH DANCES**, if a sufficient number can be obtained.

He also proposes, if a class can be obtained, opening an afternoon school for the instruction of Ladies Misses and Masters in the polite accomplishment of Dancing d&w Feb 19

NEW GOODS.
LAST rec'd and opened at 60 Main street, by GEO M HAYDEN

TO LET.

STORE No 5 with Office in City Point, Store No 50 Main street, lately occupied as a dry goods store. Also the Chambers over the same, well adapted for a tailoring establishment. Apply to E. W. BROWN, or M. L. APPLETON. Feb 14 1838 4w

KNOWLEDGE, LIBRARY AND RELIGION. A Discourse delivered on the day of the Annual Thanksgiving, Nov 30 1837, by Rev S. L. Pomroy, of this city, just published and for sale by F. F. DUREN. Feb 20

AT 60 MAIN STREET.

11G D 511 Ks at 50 75 80, 90 100, and 137 per yard, plain Silks, from 12c to 100 per yd, Martins from 50c to 80c per yd, Batting, at 6c, 10c, 11c, per lb; Wadding at 8c; Spool Cotton at 2c; Needles at 2c; Fur Tippets at 10c; and other goods accordingly. GEO M. HAYDEN.

WRAPPING PAPER.

A LOT of single and double Wrapping just received by SMITH & FENNO. Feb 17

SALT.

TWENTY FIVE lbs of Turk's Island Salt for sale by FREDERICK LAMBERT. Feb 19

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would be happy to receive into his School (or girls) a number of pupils not over fourteen years of age, to whom instruction will be given faithfully, in the common branches of study, together with Natural Philosophy, the Elements of Drawing and the French Language, if desired. Terms are \$5 payable in advance.

Application may be made at the School house in Middle street, or at the house of the subscriber on Clark street. NATH'L C PEABODY. Feb 19

PORK AND BEEF.

CLEAR, Meas and Prime, for sale by ATTWOOD & SON, Com. Merchants, 44 West Market Place

A NEW LOT of Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves and Hosiery rec'd at 60 Mainstreet by GEO M. HAYDEN.

RARE CHANCE EIGHTEEN PER CENT. Our Copes, Tippets, &c may be found at 60 Mainstreet, at 15 percent less than cost. GEO M. HAYDEN.

NEW CROP MOLASSES. Of superior quality, for sale by ATTWOOD & SON, Com. Merchants, 44 West Market Place

STATE LOAN OF \$270,000.

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURY OFFICE, AUGUSTA, February 8, 1838.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Treasury Office for the whole or any part of the loan authorized by the following Resolution.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State be and he hereby is authorized to procure on behalf of the State, a Loan, not exceeding Two Hundred and Seven Thousand Dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, reimbursed by five equal annual installments, and after ten years, and that he be directed and authorized to issue State Securities or Certificates thereon in sums not less than one thousand dollars each.

Individuals or corporations desirous of taking any portion of said Loan will please forward their proposals previous to the first day of March next. J. B. CAHOON, Treasurer.

BULWER'S NEW WORK, &c. I. Bulwer, or the Siege of Grenada, by E. L. Bulwer, 1 vol.

Lady Blessington's Confessions of an Elderly Lady and Gentleman, 2 vols.

Lives of Cardinal de Retz, Jean Baptiste Collet, John de Will and the Marquis de Louvois, by

Also a copy of Charles Lamb's Life and Letters—The Stage Coach, and The Contrast. Rec'd by E. F. DUREN.

CARPET AND CLOTH STORE.

No 49, Main Street, GEO WHEELWRIGHT, having purchased the whole stock of Carpets and Cloths, now offers the same at cost for Cash. He has just received Trolls Carpets among which are some good assortments of Stair Carpets, some ele- gant Rugs, Bookings, &c. Also, a few pieces of super Broadothicks such as English Twilled Blue Black—Blue and Invisible Green—1 ps Olive Blue Double Mill'd Surface Cloth—Super Blue Black Carpets. Rich'd do; Drab and Oxford Blue and Blue do; selected from the most fashion- able styles. Italian Black Sewing Silk, Drab, do; and Drab Twist all which he will sell very low for

Bangor Sept 26, 1837. 406pm

MALTE BOOT & SHOE MAN-

UFACTORY, No 28 West Market Place

Those who wish to wear good Boots and Shoes and ready pay for them, can be fitted out at the above establishment in as good style as at any place in the United States.

Also Sole leather, Upper Leather and Calfskin of the best kind for sale.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS

MRS. J. LACAVE,

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER

CONTINUES to occupy rooms No. 64 Main

street, (up stairs,) where she will be happy

to work on such as wish for any work in her line.

Ladies and Gentlemen in want of Wigs or Cap-

lets to order, and warranted to fit; if not, ex- change for others.

Old Caps dressed over to look as well as new.

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Carpet and Cloth Store, No 49, Main Street, GEO WHEELWRIGHT, having purchased the whole stock of Carpets and Cloths, now offers the same at cost for Cash. He has just received Trolls Carpets among which are some good assortments of Stair Carpets, some ele- gant Rugs, Bookings, &c. Also, a few pieces of super Broadothicks such as English Twilled Blue Black—Blue and Invisible Green—1 ps Olive Blue Double Mill'd Surface Cloth—Super Blue Black Carpets. Rich'd do; Drab and Oxford Blue and Blue do; selected from the most fashion- able styles. Italian Black Sewing Silk, Drab, do; and Drab Twist all which he will sell very low for

Bangor Sept 26, 1837. 406pm

AMOS PAI LEN.

WILLIS PAI LEN, MOSES PAI LEN, Jr.

Jan. 18th, 1838.

The goods of the old firm will be settled by

the subscribers, who will continue the business

in a new style and at a lower price.

WILLIS PAI LEN, AMOS PAI LEN, Jr.

WILLIS PAI LEN, Jr.

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